

Appendix E: Population and Employment Forecast Constraints

Monterey County

North Monterey County Hydrogeologic Study Area

County shall limit the intensification of water use on existing lots of record to the construction of the first single family home...or other land uses that have an equivalent or lesser water usage as a single family home. (Monterey County Draft General Plan, Chapter XII-A, Page 55)

Aromas Water District

District staff did not return the capacity questionnaire.

Castroville Water District

Current system can accommodate 2,250 additional people. 20% accommodation requires improved static well levels and additional storage, 30% increase requires supplemental water source or improved well levels. (Eric Tynan, capacity questionnaire, 2003)

Monterey County Water Resources Agency

There are no capacity constraints that would limit future growth. (Robert Johnson, personal communication, 2003)

San Lucas County Water District

Approximately 15 additional housing units can currently be accommodated. System improvements for an additional 300 housing units is approved and funded.

Marina Coast Water District

District staff did not return the capacity questionnaire. The 2001 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) lists existing usage levels, estimated 2020 demands and FORA allocations. Locations include former Fort Ord lands, City of Marina, Armstrong Ranch and the RMC Lonestar property. 6,488 AF/YR is available for future development. (Marina Coast Water District, 2001 Urban Water Management Plan)

Monterey Peninsula Water Management District

Ninety-five percent of water users within the boundaries of Monterey Peninsula Water Management District (MPWMD) are served by California-America (Cal-Am) Water Company. Water service by Cal-Am is constrained by State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) Order WR 95-10, which determined that about 70% of Cal-Am supply is based on unlawful diversions from the Carmel River. Order 95-10 requires any new water supply be used to reduce diversions from the Carmel River prior to allowing new users.

Approximately 157 AF/YR of water is available to jurisdictions via the Cal-Am system pursuant to the MPWMD Water Allocation Program. Each jurisdiction provided AMBAG with information as to how this water will be used.

MPWMD has proposed an 8400 AF/Yr desalination project in the Sand City area. The yield would focus solely on making the existing community water use lawful in light of SWRCB Order 95-10. A Draft EIR is under preparation with MPWMD as lead agency. Cal-Am has tentatively proposed the Coastal Water Project (CWP), a 9400 AF/Yr desalination project in Moss Landing combined with 1,300 AF/Yr aquifer storage and recovery (ASR) in the Seaside Basin. The intent is to comply with the 10,730 AF/Yr replacement amount as described in Order 95-10. A variety of opinions have been expressed about the CWP purpose, including the need to size it to serve the needs of existing vacant legal lots of record and future needs as tabulated in General Plans. No formal proposal exists to date. (Henrietta Stern, capacity questionnaire, 2003)

An EIR for 300 AF/Yr Sand City municipal desalination project expected to be released by end of year. 150 AF/Yr of this new water would replace existing water use. If this project were to come to fruition, Sand City could opt out of Cal-Am and create its own municipal water district. (Steve Matarazzo and Charles Pooler, personal communications, 2003)

San Benito County

City of Hollister

Sewer. In May 2002 a building moratorium in the City of Hollister was adopted until improvements to the domestic wastewater treatment plant are completed. 148 housing units were grandfathered as part of the moratorium. The new domestic wastewater treatment plant is scheduled to be completed by October 2005. Sewer capacity will not be considered a constraint to the forecast allocation process after 2005.

Water. A 30% increase in population could be accommodated in the City of Hollister if a high quality water source was developed. Development of water sources by 2007 or 2008 is viable but extremely complex. (Clint Quilter, capacity questionnaire, 2003)

Growth management. Ordinance No. 959 limits growth to 244 residential units per year, with implementation to begin January 1, 2004 or later, depending on the status and capacity of the City's sanitary sewer treatment plant. (GWMP Update)

City of San Juan Bautista

Sewer. San Juan Bautista's sewer plant capacity is larger than discharge permit allows. Additional plant improvements will resolve issue. (Larry Cain, personal communication, 2003)

Growth Management. The city of San Juan Bautista adopted a growth management ordinance in August 2002. The City's ordinance limits housing growth to one percent per year assuming California Department of Finance estimates of 2.74 person per household. In accordance with state law, senior, disabled and low cost housing is exempt from the growth management ordinance. (GWMP Update)

County of San Benito

In April 2002, San Benito County adopted ordinance No. 751. This ordinance restricts population increases associated with new residential development to one percent per year, with some exemptions for senior and other specified housing. (GWMP Update)

San Benito County Water District

San Benito County Water District staff did not return the capacity questionnaire. A Draft Final Groundwater Management Plan Update (GWMP Update) was released by the Water Resources Association of San Benito County in July 2003. The GWMP Update estimates water demand in 2022 to total 89,345 AF/Yr. Population estimates for year 2022 used in the GWMP Update are based on population growth between 2002 and 2022 matching the limits established by each jurisdiction's growth management ordinance. The potential water supply available, based on implementing the system improvements recommended in the GWMP Update, is 114,812 AF/Yr in a normal year.

Sunnyslope County Water District

A new groundwater source to serve 900 new housing units is currently funded. The date this project will come online is unknown. The District's sewer system has treatment capacity but not discharge capacity. Discharge capacity limitations will be fixed by 2005. A 30% increase in population could be accommodated with supply and facility improvements identified in the GWMP Update. (Bryan Yamaoka, capacity questionnaire, 2003; Mary Paxton, personal communication, 2003)

Tres Pinos County Water District

Tres Pinos County Water District currently has a moratorium that doesn't allow new hookups. The District lacks water storage, the system is outdated, and there are water supply issues. Facility and supply improvements proposed in the GWMP Update include Tres Pinos County Water District. Funding for improvements has not been identified. (Mary Paxton, personal communication, 2003)

Santa Cruz County

City of Santa Cruz Water Department

Connections continue to be allowed to the system despite the fact that the current system cannot serve its current population in periods of drought without use curtailment. An EIR is being prepared for a desalination project designed to serve the current service area limits for the City's water department and the Soquel Creek Water

District. This project is not funded and is not formally approved. If a 2.5 mgd desalination plant is approved in 2004, it could be in service by 2009. (Bill Kocher, capacity questionnaire, 2003; Toby Goddard, personal communication, 2003)

City of Watsonville

Water. There are no capacity constraints that would limit future growth of the City. (David Koch, personal communication, 2003)

Growth Management. The voters of Watsonville adopted Measure U on November 6, 2002. Measure U includes an Urban Limit Line and General Plan amendments to specify the location and timing of future sphere of influence revisions and annexations by the City of Watsonville. (John Doughty, Memorandum on amendments to Watsonville 2005 General Plan to incorporate Measure U, 2003)

Soquel Creek Water District

District has a policy in effect that all new development is required to offset 1.2 times the anticipated demand by retrofitting high water use fixtures in existing development within the District. The District is actively pursuing development of a supplemental supply project with the goal of having a conjunctive use program in place within approximately five to seven years that would provide sufficient, reliable supply to meet projected demand at build-out of the current County General Plan. (Laura Brown, capacity questionnaire, 2003)

Scotts Valley Water District

The district has no current policy to discourage new meter hookups. Pumping in the groundwater basin used by the district has historically resulted in drawing down the basin by 125 AF/Yr. Proposed new developments are reviewed with City staff on a case-by-case basis to determine water availability.

Recycled water has recently become available in the District. Currently, only one percent of the recycled water system's capacity is being used. Additional use of recycled water will reduce the District's demand on the groundwater basin. (Jill Duerig, capacity questionnaire and personal communication, 2003)

San Lorenzo Valley Water District

Current capacity is estimated to be 250-300 single-family home equivalents. Additional growth would require source water not presently available in the San Lorenzo Valley watershed. (James Mueller, capacity questionnaire, 2003)

Lompico County Water District

Current capacity is estimated to be 5-10 additional housing units. No additional capacity is planned or expected. (Michael Eggleston, capacity questionnaire, 2003)

Central Water District (Aptos)

Future water demand based on growth allowed by County zoning is not expected to exceed supply. (AMBAG Survey of Water Resources in Monterey & Santa Cruz Counties, Denise Duffy & Associates, 2001)

Pajaro Valley Water Management Agency

Current groundwater use already exceeds capacity; Basin Management Plan (BMP) Phase 1 & 2 don't provide for new users; BMP Phase 3 to cover growth between 2007 and 2040 of 26,000 to 27,000 persons, funded by impact fee ordinance that is not yet approved. (Charles McNiesh, capacity questionnaire, 2003)

County of Santa Cruz

Growth Management. Measure J, approved in 1979, sets annual limits on construction of new housing units in unincorporated Santa Cruz County. The County Board of Supervisors annually sets a limit on construction of new housing units for the next calendar year. Allowed growth is further divided between growth within the Urban Services Limit Line and the rural parts of the County. Future growth is assumed to be limited to 0.5% annually with 33% in rural areas and 66% within the Urban Services Limit Line. 15% of allowed housing units are required to be affordable for average or below average Santa Cruz County residents. (Frank Barron, personal communication, November 2003)